REGISTER No. 6—1878

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,201—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 4. 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First Insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.		2 8
Third do.		2 8
Fourth and succeeding Insertions		0 2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 3 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found,

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEE

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander C. HEADMAN, as above, on SUNDAY, the 5th May 1878.

The Assyria is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The steamers leaving Bombay on THURSDAY, the 25th April 1878, on the 16th June, and on THURSDAY, the 2nd May for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Assyria.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

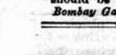
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PACHUMBA, 880 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. MELVILLE, on SATURDAY, the 4th May 1878, at 5 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de Napoleon which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE, Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

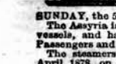


THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. COCONADA, 1,200 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. MORRIS, on THURSDAY, the 9th May 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will during the fair season, despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every TUESDAY at 5 p.m.

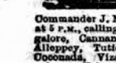
The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. DOUGHERTY, on TUESDAY, the 7th May 1878, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Fore Bunder, and Gutch Mandvie.

The S. S. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander John MORRIS, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 9th May 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES,

inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines
Suez	36	22	6	
Port Said	36	24	14	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	Without Wines

Children under 2 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st June 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st July 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,

Via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the HALL LINE will sail from Bombay as under.

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.
BRANKSOME HALL	2,100	300	May 29
RYDALL HALL	2,709	350	June 15
TRENTHAM HALL	2,100	300	June 29
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2,300	300	At
*SPEKE HALL	2,709	350	fortnightly intervals.
*WISTOW HALL	2,709	350	Building.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

RATES FOR RETURN FARES.

For Three months £80, Home and back.
For Six months, 20 per cent on the Return Fare.
For Twelve months, 10 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Passages are also available by this Line to Naples or Genoa, *via* Suez and Alexandria, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company from Alexandria.

Arrangements for Shipment of Baggage, Sovereigns, Circular Notes and Remittances will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

or Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

* These Steamers have just been added to the Line and have all the latest improvements. The accommodation is all on deck.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND, And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, if any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands lone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,

ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,

No. 89, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
(s) HINDUSTAN	3142	600	W. W. Haselwood	6th May.
— CHINA	2016	400	T. Alderton	13th do.
(s) VENETIA	2726	450	W. B. Andrews	20th do.
— KASHGAR	3624	450	E. J. Baker	27th do.
(s) NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	31st do.
— GEELONG	1835	250	C. Frazer	7th June.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd May 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward..13th May.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson..27th „
ZAMBESI	2481	370	A. Symons....10th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd May 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart, ...24th May.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman 21st June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd May 1878.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES:—

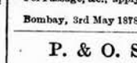
Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt) ..... Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling ONE way *viâ* Southampton ..... „ 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company will despatch the following First Class Passenger Steamers to Trieste, calling at Aden, Suez and Port Said, on the undermen tioned dates:—

Vessels.	Capt.	Disp. Tons.	H.P.	
S.S. ACHILLE	F. Forti	3580	400	on 16th May 1878.
S.S. CASTORE	G. Marussig	3787	250	on 27th „ „

All Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON,

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

28, Bombay Green, 18th March 1878.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer CELLA are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer, unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Agent.

Bombay, 2nd May 1878.

INDIAN TEA MART.

SUPERIOR ASSAM TEAS especially recommended to the Shipping in the Harbour, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c., &c.

	Price per lb.	Rs.	As.
ORANGE PEKOE		1	4
PEKOE, EXTRA FINE		1	4

Five per cent discount 25 lbs. and upwards.

M. H. MAJU & Co.,
Apollo Street, Apollo House, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

MR. HENRY RANDALL CORMACK has been ADMITTED A PARTNER in my business of Average Adjuster, Notary Public, and Public Accountant from the 1st of May 1878. The business will thenceforth be conducted under the name of LIDBETTER AND CORMACK.

THOMAS LIDBETTER.

THE NEW WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE, WITH THE SUPPLEMENTARY GRADED LIST, Issued on the 1st November 1877.

In pamphlet form, price 8 as.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE

BOMANJEE EDULJEE & CO., GENERAL AGENTS, 1, OAK LANE, FORT,

UNDERTAKE Purchasing and Selling of Landed Properties and Petty Contracts, such as, Repairs, Removals, &c. Negotiates Mortgages and Advances on good Personal Securities. Buys and Sells Horses, Carriages and Furniture to Order. Arranges Partnerships and safe Investments in LUCRATIVE CONCERNS. Supply and employ Servants, &c., &c., &c. at moderate Commission.

N. B.—No Commission shall be charged to Housekeepers.

THE APOLLO PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the APOLLO PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 8th proximo, at 3 p.m., to take into consideration the desirability of accepting an offer made by Government of Bonds representing Rs. 4,75,000 (FOUR LAKHS AND SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND) for certain Wharfage rights and land, which the Company possesses.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th April 1878.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Sholapoor Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No 2, Church Lane, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of May 1878, at 3 p.m. for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1877.

2nd. To appoint Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election, and to confirm the appointment of Directors made by the Board.

3rd. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

4th. To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 3rd May to SATURDAY, the 11th May 1878, both days inclusive.

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Agents.

Fort, No 2, Church Lane, Bombay, 29th April 1878.

MR. L. STEFFENAUER,

FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS ASSISTANT WATCH-MAKER AT MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA AND CO.,

BEGS to announce that he has commenced business on his own account at No. 8, Church Gate Street, where he undertakes the repairs of WATCHES, CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS and MUSICAL BOXES as well as JEWELLERY at moderate charges. Mr. L. STEFFENAUER has just received a very carefully selected stock of Gold and Silver Watches made expressly to order for India, to which he respectfully solicits inspection.

Watches of Rs. 40 and above will be guaranteed for 2 years.

Mr. L. S. has also a large stock of Musical Boxes for sale at moderate prices.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON AND EVENING,

MOST POSITIVELY THE LAST TWO PERFORMANCES

OF THIS

MAMMOTH COMBINATION.

RS. 2,000

TO BE GIVEN AWAY IN GIFTS TO THE PATRONS.

THE GLADIATORS MEET TO-NIGHT.

IN ADDITION TO THE GRAND CIRCUS PERFORMANCE,

There will be a

GRAND BOXING AND WRESTLING TOURNAMENT

FOR

MAGNIFICENT PRIZES,

Between the following

CELEBRATED ATHLETES:—

(BOXING) BY

JOE BROWN AND TOM HINTON,

(HEAVY WEIGHTS).

W. PARRY AND EVANS,

(LIGHT WEIGHTS).

The Boxing will be according to the MARQUIS OF QUEENSBERY'S RULES.

CUMBERLAND WRESTLING MATCH

Between

JOE BROWN AND H. WHEELER.

PUNJABEE WRESTLING MATCHES

By

AHMED KHAN,

MASTER OF THE FORT GYMNASIUM,

Assisted by many others.

REMEMBER THIS IS MOST POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Dress Circle	Rs.	2 0
Stalls	„	1 0
Parquette	„	0 8
Pit	„	0 4

Tickets for all parts of the Circus may be obtained at the Box Office, Circus, from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Also at JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, a lot of Timber, Firewood, Bamboo Mats and Poles. Apply to Mr. JOHN WILSON, Manager.

LANOWLEE HOTEL LOTTERY.

THE above Lottery will, without fail, be DRAWN on the 6th MAY next.

"The Committee regrets that a very large number of Tickets having remained UNSOLD, the prizes will proportionately be REDUCED."

A. MERWANJEE,
Proprietor, Lanowlee Hotel.

Lanowlee, 3rd May 1878.

EAST INDIAN UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE LIQUIDATORS are prepared to make a SIXTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS by payment of Rs. 22 per share, PAYMENT of which, on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES, can be obtained on application to SIR CHARLES FORBES and Co., No. 1, Rampart Row, West.

JOHN DIXON,
H. R. CORMACK,
Liquidators.

Bombay, 3rd May 1878.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT

IS the best for producing a Real Sea Bath in your own room.

Per 7 lbs. box ..... Re. 0-14.

B. S. MADON AND COMPANY,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 30 per share, declared at the Fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company, held on the 2nd May 1878, will be PAID to the Shareholders, whose names are on the Register on the 2nd May 1878, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Forbes Street, Fort, on and after FRIDAY, the 10th May, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Shareholders are requested to PRODUCE their SHARED CERTIFICATES when applying for their Dividends.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Secretary.

Bombay, 3rd May 1878.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,

Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia;

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
PREPARED SOUPS IN TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,
PRESERVED CHEESE,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may be had from Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona, and most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks, and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, a ROOM in the Fort or at Colaba, with or without Board. Address M. E., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHEAP PASSAGES to England and the Continent by Canal Steamers can be secured by applying to the Bombay Passenger Agency, 7, Marine Street, Fort.

LOUIS FRANK, LANDSCAPE PAINTER, care of Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD, SIMLA.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, a Slate-top BILLIARD TABLE, nearly new, complete set of Balls and Cues. Apply B. Y., *Bombay Gazette*.

A BAY PONY, as hard as waits, perfectly sound, and quiet to ride or drive, will TO-DAY be SOLD at BENNETT'S AUCTION.

FOR SALE, an ENGLISH DOGCART (built by WINDOVER, the best English-maker), together with a Hardworking Flea-bitten ARAB. Price moderate. Address "VIATOR," *Bombay Gazette*.

PHAETON (built by KINROSS), suitable for a Pair or Single, for Sale; in excellent order. Also, a set of Harness for a Pair. Address "OMEGA," *Bombay Gazette*.

A LARGE QUANTITY of STONE-BALLAST or NEERUM is on SALE at the PORT TRUST BUNDER, SEWREE. Purchasers to apply at Mr. Ruttonsey Gooculdas' place of business, No. 20, Khand Bazar, Mandvie.

FOR SALE, METAL SEXTANT (by Solomons) Bridge handle: Three Telescopes: Seven Shades, divided on Silver to 10," ton seconds, in polished Mahogany case. Instrument in perfect order. Apply to R. G. T., care of Messrs. KING, KING & Co., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

CHOCOLATE CREAMS and DROPS Everton Toffee, Conversation Lozenges, &c. at PEARSE'S Confectionery Establishment.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE

REGISTERED DRESSING BAG,

Which is so constructed that the fittings can be completely closed in when not required for use, thus adding the convenience of a useful Travelling Bag.

FOR GENTLEMEN.	FOR LADIES.
In Morocco or Russia Leather. From Rs. 130 to Rs. 240.	In Morocco or Russia Leather. From Rs. 150 to Rs. 200.

ALSO

their large assortment of Fitted

TRAVELLING & DRESSING BAGS.

Of various sizes and prices.
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 200.

HAND TRAVELLING BAGS,

OPENING SQUARE at TOP, WELL FINISHED, WITH GOOD SERVICEABLE LOCKS.

In Waterproof Canvas.	In Morocco and Russia.
From Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 25.	From Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 36.

GENTLEMEN'S COURIER & MONEY BAGS,

WITH THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, IN STRAPS AND LOCKS.

In Tan Canvas.	In Morocco.
From Rs. 7 to Rs. 12.	From Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 10.

OVERLAND TRUNKS.

IRON BOUND AND COVERED WITH STOUT JAPANNED CANVAS, VERY STRONG AND SERVICEABLE.

27 in., 30 in., 33 and 36 in. long.
From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 33.

IMPROVED OVERLAND TRUNKS,

FITTED WITH TRAY AND COLLAPSIBLE SPACE FOR SHIRTS.
From Rs. 38 to Rs. 56.

PORTMANTEAUX,

WARRANTED SOLID LEATHER.
From Rs. 38 to Rs. 75.

THE GLADSTONE BAG.

IN PLAIN HIDE or BROWN TAN CANVAS and BLACK LEATHER,

is PERHAPS the MOST USEFUL and CONVENIENT TRAVELLING BAG MADE.

Being Collapsible it goes into a small compass when not filled, and is light and strong.

Size 16, 20 and 24 inches. From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 48.

THE CABIN BAG

is strong and compact for the Overland journey, opens in the centre, and has a separate Tray for Linen.

in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
27 by	15 by	12 and	24 by	15 by 12.

From Rs. 36 to Rs. 45.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.,

BOMBAY:—Rampart Row, the Fort, three doors from the Bombay Club, and in the vicinity of the Esplanade, Taylor's, Victoria, Waverley, and other Fort Hotels;

BYCULLA:—Junction of Clare and Bellasis Roads, and near the Byculla Club, the Byculla and Adelphi Hotels;

POONA:—Arsenal Road (Staff Lines).

JAMS! JAMS!! JAMS!!!

A. D. JACKSON,

SUCCESSOR TO

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

FRESH arrival of Johnson's TASMANIAN "JAMS" selling off at reduced price. Cash Annas 7 per tin, or Rs. 5 per dozen. Catalogue of Stores posted free on application.

SPARKLING SAUMUR.

THE introduction of these CHAMPAGNES from the Vineyards of SAUMUR has, owing to the favorable opinion of the Medical Profession as to their excellent quality, led to an almost unprecedented demand.

Price Rs. 25 per dozen, or for Cash Rs. 24-4 per dozen.

SCHNAPPS.

SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS,
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL.

The enormous sale of Henke's Aromatic Schnapps in the Colonies, and the excellence of the Spirit as a medicinal agent, has induced us to secure the Right for its exclusive Sale in India, and now that a COGNAC FAMINE is threatened, we advise the Public to acquaint themselves with the article. The Price, duty paid, is as follows:—

17 8 ..... Per Cash 18 0

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

2, Dean Lane, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.

58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. L. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESPLANADE THEATRE.

AN AMATEUR DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE will be given at the above Theatre on MONDAY and TUESDAY next, May the 6th and 7th, for the BENEFIT of those rendered DESTITUTE by the loss of H. M. S. EURYDICE.

Further particulars in future advertisements.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY was convened for THIS DAY to confirm the By-Laws of the Municipality, but as there was no quorum, the Chairman ADJOURNED the proceedings till a quarter before 3 p. m. on FRIDAY, 10th inst.

H. WINFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council, Municipal Offices, Bombay, 3rd May 1878.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 26, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF WINES, &c.

AUCTION SALE of the following Wines, from Harper, Boulton and Co., to close consignments. *A Second Batch.*

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 4th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Messrs. Rogers & Co.'s Godown, in Forbes Street, the following choice wines, cooking stoves, &c

Sherries, Lt Reins, Amontillado, 5 Stars, Green Seal, Yellow, Crown and Feather, Crown, Brown, and Blue Seal Port, Black, and Red sealed, 2 Cooking Stoves, with utensils and some Kerosine Oil, Cooking Stoves, &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 4th May 1878.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 6th May at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ „ dhoties.
10 cases T red chintz.
7 „ „ garments.
10 „ bed ticks.
10 bales grey longcloth 7 lbs.
10 „ sheets 2 lbs. 5 yds. 50 inches.
5 „ blue and red border dhoties.
10 „ water twist No. 20s.

An invoice of superior plated ware consisting of 8, 9 and 10 inch table candlesticks, chamber and piano candlesticks, cruet and pickle frames, liquor stands, butter coolers, waiters, &c.

On account and risk of Abdoot Tyob Rossenally—

K & C—21 22—2 cases fancy buttons, ex Ettore.
P

By order of Messrs. Nuthoo Lalljee and Co. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. E. Frankenburg and Co.

Concertinas, organs, tromols perfumery, panorama, bills purses, and portmenteaux, &c.

To be sold without reserve.

1 case very superior playing card.

AT 2 P.M.

1 mail phaeton in excellent condition by Silk and Sons.
1 circular glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 good strong pony.

INDIAN CURIOSITIES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at their rooms THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 4th May, sale commencing at 3 p. m., the undermentioned valuable articles of presents to friends at home, the property of a gentleman who has left Bombay, comprising silver plates, salvers, muffineers and flower holders of the celebrated Cutch and Cashmere workmanship, Chitthoopy gold and silver bracelets, necklaces, lockets and brooches, Delhi made silver necklaces, bracelets and bangles, gold and silk embroidered table and chair covers, Dacca dress, Manilla, China and Japanese silk satin dresses, Rampore chuddors, rich Cashmere shawls, China silk cloak and shawl, Cashmere and Cabul dressing gowns, red chuddors, China chessmen, &c. Catalogues are ready and the goods are now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable handsomely carved and French polished house hold furniture, plated glass and porcelain ware, &c., in tent at the Wellington Reclamation,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 3RD MAY 1878.

NOTHING could better show the uncertainty of the political situation than the telegrams received yesterday and to-day. Yesterday war was talked of as all but a certainty, and to-day we have again a tendency in favour of peace. These daily fluctuations in tone do not perhaps meet with the same amount of credence as formerly, but business is, nevertheless, affected by them to some extent, so that a continual state of uncertainty is kept up, which, in the long run, is worse than a decisive result either way.

The commercial telegrams of yesterday's date are devoid of special interest. Consols are still quoted at 95 and French Rentes ex-Coupon at 108¼, while, with the exception of an advance of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed to arrive, Seeds and Wheat are unchanged.

In the London General Produce Markets the only movements reported are an advance of 1s. 6d. per cwt. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon Coffee and 1s. in Good Ordinary native.

PIECE GOODS in Manchester yesterday were quiet but steady, and in the Liverpool Cotton Market there was reported to be a moderate business doing, although Surats were in favour of buyers. The day's sales were only estimated at 7,000 bales and spot prices were unchanged, as also apparently were arrivals, the only quotation given by Reuter being 5 5/16d. for Good Omra, with the F. G. F. clause, April-May shipment, via Cape. The imports into Liverpool still continue on a very large scale, the figures for the past five days being 81,000 bales against sales of only 35,000, and so long as the stock continues to increase in anything like this proportion we can scarcely look for an improvement in prices.

From New York under yesterday's date, ready Mid. Uplands is still quoted at 10⅞ cents. per lb., but July shipment has receded from 11 1-16 to 11 cents. per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Thursday's Receipts	3,000	1,500	3,100
Six days' do.	23,000	13,200	20,500
Total since 1st Sept.	4,065,000	3,817,200	3,937,500

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday shows a decrease in the Reserve of £500,000 and an increase in discounts of £900,000, while Bullion was unchanged. The proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities has decreased from 34½ to 32½ per cent., but the rate of discount on 6 months' Bank Bills is still quoted at 3½ per cent.

Bar Silver, according to Reuter, has receded from 53⅞ to 53¾d. per oz., at which the Rupee lays down at about 1s. 8¾d. Shipments for this port are advised by yesterday's P. and O. Steamer from Southampton of £60,000 in Silver and £40,000 in Gold.

STERLING EXCHANGE this morning opened very weak at yesterday's closing rates, and for a time there seemed every probability of a further decline being established, but a slight increase in the number of bills offering induced a reaction towards the close, and we now quote a partial recovery of 1-16d. per Rupee, say :—

		per Rupee.
Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8¾d.	
Do. 6 months' sight..	1s. 8 13-16d.	"
Credits, 3 "	1s. 8¾d. to 13-16d.	"
Documents, 3 "	1s. 8¾d.	"

On Calcutta rates are, if anything, a shade firmer, and we now quote demand drafts at 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. premium ; 60 days' sight ⅛ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has recovered somewhat of yesterday's depression on the strength of the more pacific tone of the telegrams to hand to-day. Buyers are not more numerous, but sellers show increased firmness and now ask Rs. 93 for Fours and Fours-and-a-half and Rs. 102¾ for Fives-and-a-half.

SHARES have shown greater activity to-day, and a considerable business has been done at in most cases slightly higher rates. In Bank shares we note an improvement of Rs. 2 in National and Agra and Re. 1¼ in Bank of Bombay. In Land Companies, Colabas are quoted Rs. 5 higher and Port Cannings Rs. 5 lower. Press shares are firmer, and in Spinning and Weaving Companies we quote a general rise of Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 per share.

COTTON continues quiet, but is certainly no lower, the more pacific character of the Home telegrams inducing less pressure to sell. In the Oomrawuttee districts, supplies are still fairly liberal, showing that the Berar crop has been unusually large, but of Dhollera, which under ordinary circumstances should now be providig by far the larger portion of our arrivals, there is almost nothing coming in and the season is rapidly drawing to a close. We quote for May delivery :—

Good Oomra	Rs. 192	per candy	F. P.
F. G. F. do	" 183	"	"
G. F. do	" 176	"	"
F. F. do	" 168	"	"
Fair do	" 159	"	"
Good Dhollera	" 198	"	"
F. G. F. do	192	"	"
G. F. do	" 188	"	"
Good Ginned Dharwar ...	" 196	"	"

SEEDS remain very quiet, the level of prices here being considerably above Home currencies. We quote Linseed Rs. 6-6 to Rs. 6-8, Guzerat Rapeseed Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 7-9 per cwt.

FREIGHTS are practically unchanged. For Liverpool relets have been done by steamer to-day at £ 1-13 9 and by sail £ 1-10 is the current quotation for iron ships, but the wooden ship Raphael has been fixed at £1-5 per ton. A large proportion of the tonnage in harbour is being held off the market in hopes of getting Government employment, and should this not be forthcoming, there is room, looking to the limited extent of export business doing, for a decline from present rates, low as they are.

PIECE GOODS are unaltered. The demand remains in the same dull dragging state, and there is now a general belief that no improvement can be hoped for until after the Monsoon.

COALS are quieter to-day, the demand, which is almost entirely of a speculative character, having fallen off on the strength of the Home intelligence. Sellers to arrive, however, do not offer at lower rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares	Nomnl Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p.ct	138
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	700
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct	682½
National Bank of India.	10,000	250	all	6 do.	104 xd.
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	687

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	600	2,000	1,700	..	750
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.ct	1,000
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	1,100
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	100 p.s.	1,800
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	..	70
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	1,150
Company	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	945
Bombay United					
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	215
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	75
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	40 p.s*	725
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	40 p.s	960 xd.
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	575
Dharumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	755
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,200
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	35 p.s*	1,050
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	35 p.s.	800
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,00	..	750
Ismail Balloo Mills ...	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	850 xd.
Khandelsi Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,150
K. Muccujee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45 p.s*	770
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	725
Madras U. Spinning ...	425	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,145
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co. ...	30,000	50	50	..	30
andvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	300
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	60p.s*	1,365
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,160
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	225
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	50 p.s*	800
Nerlad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	570
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	600
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	20 p.s*	335
Oriental	2,500	625	all	15 p.s*	715
Princeof Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	975
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	..	825
Soondercas Spinning ..	1,000	all	75	p.s.	1,200
Do do. 1 Share.	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	205
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	850
Victoria Mills	559	1,000	all	40 Rs.	650

*Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20 218- 3-0	p. c.	280
Do. New £20 Shares....	..	£20 13-0 14-6	do.	26
Ditto	..	£20- 65- 7-3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20 21-13-1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£106 1,000	do.	1,160
Do. New Share. ..	..	£18 196-9-15	do.	245

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.*	825
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited.....	7,500	150	all	4 p.s.	109
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p.s.	800
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	13 p.s.	325

MISCELLANEOUS

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	1874 p.s.	1,770
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	60 p.s.	600
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee. Ld..	500	500	300	36 p. s.	280
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	500	300	7½ p. s.	30
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	19
Treacher and Co.	1,900	500	all	11 p. ct	593
Vicgas Patent Slip Co....	3,00.	250	all	6 p. ct	30

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 27th April 1878.

Open 1,268½ miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,98,301	10	0
Merchandize	5,64,180	0	0
Telegraph	1,114	5	0
Total Rs.....	7,63,905	10	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,268½ miles ..... Total Rs.....	6,47,042	12	10
Increase.....	1,16,862	13	2

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S.S. PALM, 1,393 tons, Captain G. S. Murray, sailed yesterdy for Havre, with a general cargo.

THE SHIP MERIONETH, 1,365 tons, Captain J. R. Porcau, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE BARQUE SOUTHERN QUEEN, 789 tons, Captain S. Reikard, will sail to-day for Batavia, with original cargo to be carried in the same bottom.

THE S. S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain W. McGregor, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and 250 deck passengers.

THE SHIP SANDHURST, 1,529 tons, Captain Richard Pearse, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, with a cargo of 2,220 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finday, Muir and Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
3	Sandhurst	Pearse	Glasgow.
	Pearl(s).....	McGregor ...	Mandvee, Apr 30.
	Alexandrovna	Churchill	Liverpool, Dec 21.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
3	Palm(s).....	Murray	Havre.
	Macedonia (s).....	Laird	Malta.
	Trinacria (s).....	Hutchison ...	Malta.
	Arabe Bay	Willis.....	Malta.
	Citadel	McGee	Malta.
	Seaforth	Woodward ...	Malta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Meriones, Perrean, to Liverpool.
Barque Southern Queen, Reikard, to Batavia.

The ship Moel Eilian, to Falmouth, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April
29 Balkanah.....Stedford .....London, Dec. 21.

DEPARTURES.

April 29.—Steamers Racilia and Commilla.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 3.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Sicily s—2 casks brass wire, Essoofally Caderbhoy.
Trinacria s—50 kegs lead ore Chimonlall Amrutlall.
Yorvrier s—659 cakes hard spelter, Tooleedass Khimjee ; 3 barrels hams, James Pearse ; 10 casks hardware, Abdoolally Goolam Hoosein.
Emblehope—25 cases cheese, Abdool Hoosein Mahamedally.
Palms—15 cases clocks, Morarjee Megjee.

FROM LONDON.

Duke of Edinburgh—50 hhds pale ale, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 25 cases matches, Allana A Raymon ; 25 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaickadom ; 10 casks china clay, Adomjee Goolamhoosein.
British Statesman—215 casks beer, Cutler, Palmer and Co ; 10 casks hardware, 5 casks iron rice bowls, and 71 kegs iron nails, Hassumally Lallmeya.
Emblehope s—9 cases cheese, 3 cases bar soap and perfumery and 1 case lavenderwater, Abdoolhoosein Mahamedally.
Strathleven s—18 cases cod liver oil, Nuthoo Mooljee.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s—30 cases brandy and 100 cases claret, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Acsixia —25 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

T MacLellan—1,000 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co.
Rospigadera—225 cwts coir yarn, Morarjee Natha ; 300 bales cotton, Ferd, Cassels and Co ; 22 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co ; 8 bales hides, Hassum Noormahamed ; 20 bales hides, Hassum Oomer.
Raphael—295 cwts myrabolams, Currimsey Poonja.
Twilight—93 bales cotton, Lalchund Ramdyal ; 40 tons old iron, Curribhoy Nanjee ; 200 bales cotton, Blascheck and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Bhugwandass Mooleknud.
Harvald Haarfager s—2.0 bales hemp, Nuthoo Coonderjee ; 70 bales cotton, Manockjee Shapoorjee ; 72 bales wool, Khetseedass Hurmookrey ; 150 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 10 bales cotton, Gangjee Nurput ; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and and Co ; 6 cases drug, Rehemoobhoy Mahamed ; 20 bales wool, Mooljee Jetha and Co ; 43 bales woo', B I S N Co ; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 35 bales wool, Vussonjee Poonja.

FOR LONDON.

Hindoostan s—33 cwts dry ginger, Bhanjee Pursotum ; 1 bale carpets and rugs, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 48 bales hemp, Forbes and co ; 20 bales skins, Vana And S. M. S. and Co ; 19 bales skins, Poona H. A. Coder Meera Saheb and Co ; 80 bales hides and skins, Ewart, Latham and Co ; 58 bales cotton, Nenchund Khimchund ; 850 cwts myrabollams, Forbes and and Co ; 19 bales skins, F M Syed Sicracoodin and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Exporter—960 cwts linseed, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Zephyrus—10,500 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

St Olof s—250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Achille s—100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co ; 300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Achille s—200 bales cotton, Halli Brothers ; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 100 bales cotton, G Reifferchied and Co ; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 75 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR BEHMEN.

Orthes—36 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hawthorn—121½ cwts olibanum, Mitha Munjee.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 2nd May 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·761
Temperature of the Air.....	86·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	79·2
Dew Point	76·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·744
Extent of cloud by day the whole sky clouded—8).	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	90·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m. ...	80·1
General Direction of wind.....	NW. NNW. NNE. N. NW, WNW, NW, NNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	309.

HIGH COURT.—MAY 4.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

Short Cause for hearing.

229-78—Remington, H and C—Robert McIlwreith vs Mathew Morton.

Notice.

The Honorble Sir Charles Sargent will take business in Chamber's on Saturday, 4th May 1878.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 2.

Rogers, Surg Major, to join, from Mhow.
Reid, Col, R A, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 3.

Becke, Capt, Baggage Master, Expeditionary Force, on duty, to Malta.
Bennet, Lieut, Baggage Master, Expeditionry Force, on duty, to Malta.
Parker, Major, Commt Dept, on duty, to Malta.
Koysjee, Surg, on duty, to Maligaum.
Reid, Col, R A, on leave, to ——.
Merryat, Capt, R E, on duty, to Malta.

COURT MARTIAL.

Head Quarters, Simla, 27th April.

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Alipore on the 23rd March Sepoy Bhunga Singh, 45th Regiment Native Infantry (Rattray's Sikhs), was arraigned on the following charge :—"He, having at different times during the months of December 1877 and January 1878, used language to certain men of the 45th N. I. having a tendency to cause discontent and to excite them to join him in creating a disturbance, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say—To Nuick Surroop Singh, "If the Guru Padshah will assist me, there will be seen what a row I will create." To Sepoy Huzara Sing, "You seven or eight men be with me ; we can do anything, and create a disturbance." To Sepoy Daun Singh, "If the men of 45 N. I. have been deprived of their rank, will join with me, I will do something for them to see." 2nd. In having written and caused to be addressed and sent to Colonel C H Rattray, 45th Native Infantry, his commanding officer, a highly insubordinate and threatening anonymous letter of the concluding portion of which the following is a translation—" Now, I explain to you that the promotions of 1877 are not agreeable to us : if you cancel the promotions, and make others in their stead, it will be good for you, otherwise there will be bloodshed ; you should make these changes speedily, and it will be good for you. These men, who take service, do so for their advantage ; they do not come for you. In my opinion you are not fit to command, as you take the advice of the native officers, and thereby spoil the regiment ; there is another thing—you should be careful of your life, as the sepoys are your enemies, because you listen to the advice of native officers—we will act in such a way, as you will remember. If you wish to retain your life cancel the promotions of 1877." The court found that the prisoner is guilty of the charge in both instances, and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labor for the period of two years. The Commander-in-Chief approved and confirmed the sentence, and remarked : "Soldiers of all ranks have an authorised channel through which to bring their complaints to the notice of superior authority—resort to anonymous letters is unsoldierlike and dishonoring to the man, reflecting discredit on the regiment in which it occurs. The prisoner Bhunga Singh has been found guilty of this crime, and, in committing it, has been proved to have offered threat and insult to his commanding officer. He is now sentenced to undergo a long course of imprisonment, with hard labor, losin his position in the army, and the benefit derivable from eighteen years' previous service. He is no object for pity ; but his fate may possibly deter, from the perpetration of a mean unsoldierlike act, some who, brooding over a grievance, real or imaginary, may have contemplated a deed such as that which has ruined the prisoner."

CALENDAR FOR MAY, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter..... 10th, 3h. 23 7m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 4	.....	5 33	6 21	11 42 m 0 11 a	6 2 m 6 38 a
Sun. 5	2nd Sunday after Easter	5 32	6 22	0 14 m 1 17 a	6 34 m 7 13 a
Mon. 6	.....	5 32	6 22	0 47 m 1 57 a	7 11 m 7 54 a
Tues. 7	.....	5 31	6 22	1 27 m 2 54 a	7 51 m 8 43 a
Wed. 8	English Mail expected.	5 31	6 22	2 18 m 3 31 a	8 40 m 9 41 a
Th. 9	.....	5 30	6 23	3 21 m 4 32 a	9 40 m 10 53 a
Fri. 10	.....	5 30	6 23	4 42 m 5 38 a	10 55 m .....

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 3 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 3 and 4 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 4 p.m., and registered letters at 2 p.m.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 p.m. and up to starting time (7 p.m.), by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

MEMBERS of E COMPANY will please take note, that the MEETING announced for Thursday evening to elect an Officer, vice Lieutenant Manson, resigned, has been POSTPONED to TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at 6 p.m., at Head Quarters.

M. R. WYER, Lieut.,
Commanding E Company.

SELLING OFF AT HALF PRICES,

MENIST'S

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES,
EYE-GLASSES, PRESERVERS,
BINOCULARS, &c. &c.

MR. BETTS respectfully announces his return to Bombay and begs to intimate that he will sell the above at half prices during the next few days at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co's, Rampart Row, after which he will dispose of the remainder at Auction previous to proceeding to Europe.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

SASSOON—May 1st, at Braganza Hall, Byculla, Leah, the wife of E. D. Sassoon, Esq., aged 49 years, deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LONGLEY—April 30th, the wife of F. F. Longley, of a son.
NEWBERY—April 28th, at Lahore, the wife of Captain Edward Newbery, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.
SWINLEY—April 25th, at Abbottabad, Hazara, the wife of Captain G. Swinley, R. A., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HAWTHORNE—GEORGE—April 29th, at St. Thomas' Church, Hissar, by the father of the bride, William Charles Stewart, second son of Major-General R. J. Hawthorne, late Bengal Cavalry, to Sybil Chrichton, only daughter of the Rev. D. George, D.D.

DEATHS.

CARR—April 5th, at Madras, Minnie Annette, the youngest beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Carr, aged 2 years.
CRAIK—April 30th, at Calcutta, Ellen Sarah, daughter of the late Rev. Henry Craik, of Bristol, aged 34 years.
MILLER—April 20th, at Naini Tal, Charles Edward, eldest son of the late Major-General W. H. Miller, C.B., aged 44 years.
SHORT—April 27th, at Yercaud, Charlotte Danby, the youngest child of Captain E. H. Short, Madras Army, aged 2 years.
SMITH—April 25th, at Jullundur, Mary Thomas, the daughter of Captain and Mrs. H. Smith, aged 24 years.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1878.

THE rumours which Reuter telegraphs to us about the state of feeling in St. Petersburg, and which contradict one another from day to day, are not worth notice. We know that no approach whatever has been made, or can be made to a peaceful arrangement, that warlike preparations are continued incessantly by England and Russia, and that, all attempts at mediation having failed, it is ridiculous to talk of going back to resume direct negotiations which were finally broken off when Lord Derby went out of office. The only direct negotiations for which there is now room are the presentation and rejection of an ultimatum, and these negotiations may and probably will be completed within a week from this date.

IT is now pretty clear that the Russians intend to violate not only the Treaty but the Declaration of Paris of 1856, and to revive the practice of privateering. It will be remembered that, after concluding the Treaty of Peace, the Conference of Paris passed the following resolutions, which were agreed to by the representatives of all the Great Powers, on the subject of maritime law in time of war :—"1. Privateering is, and remains, abolished. (2). The neutral flag covers enemies' goods with the exception of contraband of war. (3). Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under enemy's flag. (4). Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective, that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient to prevent access to the coast of the enemy." The last three of these resolutions embody concessions made by England, as the greatest maritime Power, in return for the abolition of privateering. The reader who is familiar with the history of maritime wars knows that, after she had gained at the beginning of this century the undisputed command of the sea, England completed the ruin of the maritime trade of all other European countries by instituting paper blockades which gave her men-of-war the right of overhauling every ship trading to or from any Continental port belonging to the Napoleonic Empire,—which then extended from Lisbon to Berlin, and from Amsterdam to Naples,—and by rigorously enforcing the confiscation of enemy's goods even when carried in neutral ships, and of enemy's ships even when carrying neutral goods. This policy, which was persevered with and maintained even after it had involved us in a war with the United States, and was not abandoned at the general peace of 1815, had the result of enabling England to engross the whole carrying trade of the world. On the other hand, the liberty enjoyed by the French of issuing letters of marque allowed them to send out numerous fast privateers, which, avoiding collisions with ships of the Royal Navy, preyed on the English mercantile marine and inflicted very severe losses on an enemy whose commerce abounded in every sea. The damages England suffered, however, were quite insignificant in comparison with those which she inflicted ; and there can be no doubt, therefore, that, if she were involved again in a war with France or any other State having a large shipping trade, her opponent would show the utmost eagerness to uphold the principles laid down in the Declaration of Paris. The case is different with Russia. That Power has no way of access to the high seas for her commerce except through the narrow straits leading from the Baltic into the German Ocean, and from the Black Sea into the Mediterranean ; and, as soon as war was declared, these issues would be hermetically sealed up, so that her maritime commerce would at once cease to exist, and she could only import and export merchandize overland through the Continent of Europe. She would, therefore, have nothing to lose by renouncing the Declaration of Paris ; for, if she commissioned privateers to harass English trade, England could make no reprisals at sea, the Russian trade being already non-existent. It is, then, certain that Russia will find it to her advantage to employ privateers, and, this being so, she will no doubt do it. It is said that she may lawfully evade the Declaration of Paris by purchasing cruisers and giving them officers and crews belonging to the Royal Navy, for a privateer, strictly speaking, is only a private mercantile craft licensed to exercise belligerent rights ; and this is the course she seems to be already adopting, if we are to accept as well-founded the statement that a strong body of Russian sailors has been landed in America to man cruisers already bought in that country. No fault can be found with American ship-owners for selling these vessels before war is declared, and the question should be faced, what amount of injury they can do to English commerce. In the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, and the Indian Ocean, the highways of trade can be so easily and regularly patrolled by English men-of war, and the coaling stations not already in English hands so carefully watched, that a Russian cruiser would in those waters lead a short life and not a very merry one. But it is suggested that the Russian design may be to send forth corsairs from American ports to cruise about the Pacific, and we do not think it unlikely that some bargain may even have been made for the purchase of one or more of the ironclads belonging to the needy Republican States of South America. Still, the strength of the British squadrons on the Pacific and the China stations, as now reinforced from England, is very considerable, and the score or so of active little gunboats, in particular, should be found most useful in convoying merchant ships and repelling and capturing any privateers that are not equal in strength to powerful men-of-war. Vast as is the extent of the Pacific, the necessity of getting supplies of coal at frequent intervals compels steamers to keep to fixed and well-known courses ; and the duty of taking care of merchant vessels is thus rendered more practicable for ships of war. We do not say that losses would not be sustained, but the very apprehension of them will not have any monomaniac.

some effect in transferring the English carrying trade to foreign flags while the war lasts ; but we are sure that the Russian cruisers will be quickly hunted down, and that America will not venture to sell the Russians new ones when war has once been declared ; and we have no doubt that, with such splendid ships and enterprising crews as the mercantile marine of England possesses, the danger of capture might be made quite inappreciable if shipowners were encouraged to put a few long-range guns on board each of their vessels.

THE ruler of Gwalior has been a good deal before the public recently, and it would appear that he is destined still to occupy a prominent place on the stage of public affairs. Scindia was accused a short time ago of showing marked disrespect to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and this brought up the general subject of the Gwalior army, which is said to be formidable numerically and in training—formidable in numbers because of the adoption of a short service system which passes a vast quantity of people through the ranks in a few years and fills the State with soldiers, and formidable otherwise because Scindia's army is his hobby upon which he spends most of his time, money, and attention. Like many native chiefs Scindia has a grievance, which is said to embitter his existence, and it is in connection with this grievance that his affairs are once more before the public. The town of Gwalior, or the Lashkar, as it is called, lies beneath a great rock, which has been described by military men as the Gibraltar of Central India. On this rock there is a fort, the guns of which, if they were mounted—which they are not, in accordance with a treaty between the Maharaja Scindia and the Government of India—would look right down upon Scindia's new palace and splendid pleasure grounds. His Highness has great halls filled with the most costly furniture that money could procure, the chandeliers being probably the largest and most beautiful in India ; the gardens of the Lallbagh, with their statues, fountains, miniature lakes, terraces, roses, and fruit-trees would do credit to any Italian ornamental landscape ; he has a thousand and one other luxuries at command ; but none of these things can drive the worm from his heart. He looks up at the grim fortress of Gwalior and confesses he would give his palaces, gardens, and women away over and over again if he could only obtain possession of it. He has used all his influence to get the Government of India to give him the fortress, but hitherto in vain. He is a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India, a Grand Cross of the Bath, a General in the British Army, a Councillor of the Empire, and what more we know not, but he looks upon these titles as mere mockeries—because he has not got Gwalior Fort. What he says in his bitterness is this :—"You pretend to trust me, you profess "the finest sentiments regarding my loyalty, but "you prove that you distrust me—because you "will not let me have my Fort." And from Scindia's point of view there is a good deal of truth in the argument.

Of course, a considerable amount of correspondence has taken place on the subject of Gwalior Fort, but it has always been understood that the Government of India was determined not to give it up, because if it did so it would be deliberately weakening a very powerful hold, not upon Gwalior alone, but upon all Central India. We observe, however, that the subject has been revived, and that, according to our Calcutta contemporary the *Englishman*, there is actually a strong rumour in existence "that it "is not improbable that the fortress of Gwalior "and the cantonment of Morar will be made "over to Maharaja Scindia." We are glad to be able to state, on the best authority, that this rumour is entirely unfounded, because we prefer Scindiah aving a grievance to seeing the Government of India taking a step which sooner or later might lead to results that it would be wisdom not to give any opportunity of coming into existence. Scindia may be all right in his feelings towards the British Government, and his eager desire to get the Fort of Gwalior into his possession may only be due to pride, since as long as it remains in possession of English soldiers it is a gigantic symbol of his own littleness in a political sense. But who is to answer for Scindia's soldiers ? We cannot forget that they rose against the British Government during the Mutiny, and committed many cruel excesses. What is to prevent them from doing so again ? And if they did do so, would the difficulty of the task of putting them down not be immensely increased if they had a strong Fort like that of Gwalior to inspire them with confidence and fall back upon if necessary ? Where are all the rebel soldiers of 1857 ? They are, for the most part, in the armies supported by the various chiefs of Central India. They are to be found in Scindia's army, in Holkar's army, in Rewah, and Bhopal. Now, remembering this fact—that there is in active training in Central India a number of men who have fought against the British Government already, who cannot be supposed to be better disposed towards our rule than they were in 1857, and who have probably succeeded in leavening a vast number of their companions with their political sentiments—would it not be a mistake of the gravest description to hand over to the army containing many of these men the strongest fortress in Central India ? No Englishman would hesitate about the reply.

Our Calcutta contemporary stoops to examine the question commercially. If the measure of handing over the Fort to Scindia were adopted, it thinks there would be many important matters to consider. For instance, the British Government has spent a great deal of money in constructing barracks not only in the Fort but in the adjoining cantonments of Morar. How much would Scindia be prepared to pay for the Fort and the cantonments ? Will Scindia pay for the whole of the buildings in the fortress and in the Cantonments ? That question will, we trust, never be considered worthy of the serious attention of the British Government. Compared with the important political considerations involved, pecuniary considerations are contemptible. The question is not one of selling sticks and stones to Scindia but of deliberately stripping ourselves of power and handing it over to a foreign army that has already shown us how it hates us and how rejoiced it would be if the reign of England in India came to an end. It is said that if the Fort of Gwalior were given up, the Fort of Jhansi would have to be given up also—Jhansi, almost the greatest trophy of the suppression of the Mutiny that the British Government possesses in Central India ! Surely these must be the merest dreams of some bazaar politician. Why, if British troops were withdrawn from Gwalior and Jhansi, we do not think the lives of our political representatives in these places would be worth a week's purchase.

Although, however, the *Englishman* has stated the commercial difficulties in the way of giving over the

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

THE SURAT RIOTS' CASE.

SURAT, MAY 3.

The Sessions Judge, Mr. Macpherson, did not give his decision this afternoon in the riots' case as was expected. After five o'clock he informed the assessors that a slight indisposition had prevented him from completing the judgment, which will be delivered to-morrow. A large crowd had assembled to learn the result of the trial. Of the thirty-one prisoners on trial before Mr. Lely, three have been discharged. The rest are likely to be committed in a day or two.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, MAY 3.

It is semi-officially stated at St. Petersburg, that the principle of direct negotiations between London and St. Petersburg has been adopted.

It is rumoured that there is now a conciliatory tendency at St. Petersburg.

THE EXPEDITION TO MALTA.

MALTA, MAY 2.

Major W. T. Keays, Assistant Commissary General, and Major F. J. Adam, Assistant Quarter-Master General, have arrived here from Bombay.

THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR AT THE PORTE.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 3.

Prince Labanoff has been appointed Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, in place of General Ignatieff. This change is regarded as a pacific sign.

THE TURKISH AMBASSADOR AT ST. PETERSBURG.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 3.

Chakir Pasha has been appointed Turkish Ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburg.

SPEECH BY MR. CROSS.

LONDON, MAY 3.

In a second speech made by Mr. Cross, Secretary to Home Department, at Preston yesterday, he said England was bound to exhaust diplomacy before going to war. She strongly desires the maintenance of peace, but insists that Treaties cannot be annulled at the will of a single Power.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR CHINA STATION.

ADEN, MAY 3.

The British ironclad frigate Shannon and the corvette Ruby have arrived here *en route* to China to reinforce the British Squadron there.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, MAY 2.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Almora, outward bound for Calcutta, &c., left to-day.

PORT SAID, MAY 2.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Agra, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left yesterday.

LONDON, MAY 2.

3 per cent. Consols for Account 95
3 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .... 108¾
Bar Silver 53¾
The Liverpool Market closed with moderate business doing. Surats price in favor of buyers.
The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—
Reserve of Notes ..£ 8,500,000.... Dec. £500,000
Bills Discounted ..£21,200,000.... Inc. £900,000
Bullion .....£22,800,000.... unchanged.
The Reserve is 32½ per cent. of the Liabilities.

WEATHER REPORTS.—MAY 3.

CANNANORE, 5-15 p.m.—Weather overcast. Wind S. Thermometer 90. Barometer 29·80.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy. Wind S.W. Thermometer 90·6. Barometer 29.864.

TUTICORIN, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy. Wind W. Thermometer 88. Barometer 29·90.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather clear. Wind W. Thermometer 90.

GALLE, 4 p.m.—Weather cloudy. Wind NE, NW.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8d.	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight...	1s. 8 13-16d.	"
Credits, 4 " " ...	1s. 8¾ to 13-16d.	"
Documents, 3 " " ...	1s. 8¾d.	"

THE INDIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

THE remainder of the vessels and troops forming the second detachment of the expedition, which failed to get away on Wednesday or Thursday, left the harbour yesterday. They were the steamer Macedonia, with the ships Aros Bay and Citadel in tow, and the steamer Trinacria, towing the ship Seaforth and a large buggalow. They carry the majority of the 9th Bengal Cavalry, with horses and ponies, grass, and a large number of followers.

A SINGULAR scene was witnessed the other day at Poona when the 26th N.I. were starting for Bombay *en route* to Malta. Several hundred European soldiers belonging to the 2nd Queen's, and the 15th, went down to the sepoys' lines, helped the men of the 26th on with their new equipment, then saw the men fall in, and marched them off to the railway station, cheering them, patting them on the back, and singing at intervals the now familiar chorus "We don't want to fight, but by jingo if we do." So great was the crowd of British soldiers and so determined their good-will towards the 26th N.I., that the officers of that regiment could not get near their men, and were obliged to let them march off in charge of their British comrades.

THE Government of Bombay has given notice to the extra hands employed during the last fortnight in the Dockyard, the Commissariat, and other departments, that their services are no longer required—a conclusive proof that it is not intended to send any more troops abroad from Bombay at present.

A CONTEMPORARY has called attention, unwisely we think, to the zealous efforts Dr. Weir is making to persuade a number of Bombay Volunteers to offer themselves for foreign service. Dr. Weir's zeal is praiseworthy; but, whatever may be the case in England, it is certain that as regards India English Volunteers are wanted in the country, and that the members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles can do much better service by remaining here than by going abroad.

THE Calcutta *Sahachar* has been resuscitated. It reappeared on Monday last.

IN one of the native regiments that has just gone on service, says the Lahore paper, "two men were smuggled out of the hospital into the ranks on the day of departure. On their being detected, down country, they pleaded that they were perfectly well, and begged to be allowed to proceed, but were ordered back by the doctor, much to their disappointment. In the same regiment an officer's orderly has allowed the memsahib he serves no peace, being ever before her with clasped hands begging that he may still be permitted to join the regiment. Surely no one can doubt the sepoy's eagerness for foreign service after this."

A COLLISION took place on the Lucknow railway on the 18th April, at Bhagowli station near Hardoi, between the down mixed train of 3 p. m. and a special goods train through the neglect of the pointsman, who omitted to lock the points. The station-master and pointsman both decamped. The traffic superintendent went to the spot as well as the district superintendent of police, and a magistrate of the district. A jemadar has been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and a warrant has been issued for the arrest of the other two. The stationmaster was led to believe that, as he was in charge of the station, the blame lay with him.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Lucknow paper writes:—"We understand that a man now undergoing imprisonment for forgery, in the District Jail, has been employing his leisure time in keeping up a familiarity with his craft. Actuated by a purely benevolent impulse, he very cleverly forged an 'order of release' in favour of a brother convict, and all was so quite *en regle* in regard to the form adopted, the parchment itself, and the signature of the releasing Officer, that we are told the prison authorities at once set the man at liberty. The man thus freed, however, would seem to have considered the whole affair an amazing joke; as he well knew he had no one outside the jail walls sufficiently influential to interest the authorities in his case, and in the absence of any assigned grounds for his enlargement persisted in stating that there must be some mistake in some quarter. Nevertheless the man was released, and with rare virtue, or whatever it may be called, interviewed the Civil Officer to whom he felt so indebted, when the whole affair 'burst-up.' The signature was forged, and all else in connection with the release order was of illicit manufacture. Other revelations are said to have come to light of considerable interest, and not one of the least important questions this matter will give rise to is that bearing upon the employment of men in jail and the facilities placed at the disposal of clever convicts to carry on their former illegitimate occupations whilst undergoing imprisonment."

Truth says the memorial of the Bulgarian Turks to the Queen of England is a curious document, because it shows that the Mussulmen of Bulgaria prefer to live under a Christian Prince, to being the subjects of their liege Lord the Sultan. The fact is, that Turks and Christians lived very happily together, and that the *employes* of the central Government, who pillaged them with admirable impartiality, were their common enemies. Many of the provincial Turks are not wanting in sterling qualities, but a Governmental Turk of Constantinople is the vilest and most despicable scamp, that it is possible for the human mind to conceive.

SIR E. HENDERSON has issued an order from Scotland Yard setting forth the scheme for the entire reconstruction of the Detective Establishment, which henceforth, under the name of "The Criminal Investigation Department," will form one body under the Director of Criminal Investigation. The whole staff, with very few exceptions, is to be placed on probation for three months, and all future appointments are likewise to be subject to a probation, which at the discretion of the director may be extended from three to six, nine, or twelve months. Promotion will be "by selection tempered by seniority," and a list of suitable volunteers is to be kept in all the Divisions, from each of which in rotation vacancies will be filled up, the right, however, being reserved to select a candidate outside the Force. The scale of pay does not seem to be very munificent, ranging from that of the chief superintendent, which is to rise by annual increments from 450*l.* to 550*l.* per year, down to that of the third class sergeants, who are to have 100*l.* a year, with an allowance for plain clothes. The new order took effect a month ago, and an unlucky officer who in stating a charge against a prisoner described himself as a criminal investigator was sharply rebuked by the magistrate, who said, "Call yourself a constable. I suppose you are one."

THE inquest on Lord Leitrim's remains has resulted in an open verdict, and there seems but little prospect of the assassins being brought to justice, although several persons have been arrested on suspicion. A reward of 500*l.* has been offered by the Lord Lieutenant for their detection, and it is intimated that the name of the informer will not be disclosed, and that he will not be required to give evidence unless willing to do so. Another reward of 1,000*l.* has been offered by the new earl, and it is said that the county magistrates will offer 1,000*l.* more. The body of the late earl was taken by rail from Milford to Killadoon, near Colbridge, and the funeral, which was attended by many leading persons, took place at St. Michan's Church, Dublin, the service being interrupted by the hooting and derisive cheering of a mob outside the church, who, however, made no further disturbance. The Nationalist papers of Ireland, while professing horror and abhorrence of the crime, comment in violent language on the character of the late carl. The *Nation* speaks of him as "a beastly tyrant," whose morals and manners were more fitted for Bulgaria than for Ireland; and the *Flag of Ireland* as "the scourge of mankind—persistent, and cruel exterminator;" whilst the *Limerick Reporter* says that "it is on all hands admitted that he was an oppressor, and an unprovoked aggressor on the rights of his tenantry;" and the *Weekly News* asks how long the laws that enabled him to make himself abhorred will be allowed to continue as a premium to tyranny and a stimulant to acts of assassination.

THE Russian naval periodical *Yacht* publishes an article on the best means of attacking England, which was written by the late Rear-Admiral Rimski-Korsakoff in 1863, when a rupture between Russia and England was expected in consequence of the Polish insurrection. The writer advised the Government to send five frigates and two corvettes out to sea at once, with orders to proceed immediately after the declaration of war to the most frequented channels of trade, and seize every English ship they should meet. The stations of these cruisers should be kept strictly secret and be frequently changed. The prizes should be either sold, or, if they are suited for the purpose, manned by a part of the crews of the cruisers which captured them, and equipped with guns, so as to serve themselves as cruisers. All the cruisers would meet from time to time at certain prescribed spots for mutual information. They should provide themselves as often as possible with coals and provisions in order to be able to make long voyages if necessary. The commander of the squadron should be allowed entire freedom of action: he should seek the enemy wherever he is in smaller force, attack badly fortified English colonies, impose heavy contributions upon them, and destroy all war material that could be of use to the enemy. The *Golos*, in commenting upon this article, says that Russia would depart from the Declaration of Paris if she issued letters of marque, but that she is perfectly free to employ cruisers, and that the only means of effectually injuring England is to attack her trade. If, however, cruisers should prove insufficient, Russia will be obliged, however unwillingly, to employ privateers.

THE *Saturday Review* says:—The debate in the House of Commons on the new Indian financial measures was neither inopportune nor uninstructive. It cannot be to the advantage of even the Indian Government itself that its principal acts should escape all criticism; and as it is now determined that there shall be no criticism allowed in India—the native press being fettered into obsequiousness, public buildings being refused for meetings, and measures of the most serious importance being hurried through the Council in a sitting—there is no opening for criticism at all except what the House of Commons can provide. In one way the opening thus given is as good as can be wished, as there is no restraint on discussion, and India is so little a battle-ground of English parties that supporters of the Government are free to oppose it and its measures as they please, and to sustain it on Indian questions. On the other hand, it is hard to get a night for an Indian debate; the audience is sparse, ignorant, and uninterested; the discussion necessarily comes too late; and the feeling that, whatever may be said, the Indian Government must be supported on a division, robs criticism of life and real vigour. The Indian Government lately decided that it must increase its revenue by an annual amount of two millions of which sum one quarter was to furnish a surplus by way of margin to the ordinary expenditure, and three quarters were to provide an insurance fund against future famines. Few persons either here or in India question the necessity of securing a surplus of half a million sterling, or the wisdom of insuring against famines. But the Government proposes to raise a large portion of the money it wants partly by a readjustment of the Salt-tax and partly by a License-tax; and it apparently intends to invest its insurance fund in irrigation works and railways. It was to these two methods of getting the money and to this form of investment that Mr. Fawcett objected, and invited the House to join him in objecting, although of course he could have had no hope of doing more than recording a protest, and letting his arguments work on the minds of the rulers of India hereafter. His speech was temperate and sensible, and started many points on which those who are interested in India might reasonably ask the Government to enlighten them. Unfortunately, no light was to be got from the Government. Lord George Hamilton, who can not be supposed to take much interest in an office he is about to quit, showed little of the power and knowledge which he has displayed in former Indian debates. He said that the new scheme must be taken as a whole; and that if looked at as a whole, it was uncommonly bold, statesmanlike, and wise. But he seemed to share most of the objections of his critics to its details. He defended the Salt-tax on the most unfortunate grounds; he gave up the Licence-tax altogether, except as a means of stimulating the natives to endure the reimposition of an income-tax; and he never touched Mr. Fawcett's main argument as to the investment of the insurance fund. We can gather from the debate no means of understanding why the new financial project, when taken as a whole, should be pronounced bold, statesmanlike, or wise; and we must fall back on our general conviction that its author, Sir John Strachey, is a very able man, that the governors of India, both there and here, are sincerely anxious to do their very best for the people of India, and that, speculatively, there may be always said to be a greater chance of their being right than wrong.

THE *Times'* correspondent at Constantinople, writing on April 6, says:—On Monday an English officer of rank, after accepting an invitation to dine with the English Consul-General, wrote subsequently to excuse himself from coming on the ground that he heard General Skobeleff was to be one of the party. General Skobeleff's brilliant gallantry is known throughout the world, and here it is also known that he is not braver as a soldier than accomplished and agreeable as a gentleman and guest. As such he has been welcomed here, and has made himself very popular both among Turks and Englishmen, who, though some of them are expecting and even hoping that England will before long be at war with this country, can only see in this fact an additional reason for showing courtesy to a foe whom it would be an honour to fight. This, at least, is the view taken by most Englishmen here, including officers who have already taken an active part in the campaign against the Russians. The refusal, therefore, of their fellow-countryman to meet General Skobeleff has caused them great regret, not unmixed with shame, and the fact that this their fellow-countryman happens to be a thorough gentleman as well as a gallant soldier fully capable of appreciating gallantry in an enemy, causes his refusal to be attributed, not to any disinclination on his own part to meet General Skobeleff, but to the influence, direct or indirect, of the British Embassy. It has been noticed with general surprise, and by Englishmen with regret, that the English was the only Ambassador who did not call upon the Grand Duke; and though the English Ambassador sent a polite message that he was not well enough to call, Pera is too small a place for it not to be known that his indisposition was too slight to prevent his calling on the Grand Duke had he really wished to show him the courtesy due to a personage of his exalted rank from representatives of Powers at peace with Russia. It has also been noticed by the local Press that an English man-of-war omitted to pay the Grand Duke the customary compliment of manning the yards paid him by all other men-of-war in harbour; and though the omission has, I am happy to state, been subsequently declared accidental, it is one of those unfortunate accidents which ought to have been the least to happen to an English vessel. It is strange that those Englishmen who say the hardest things about Russian barbarism should allow the Russians to prove themselves superior to Englishmen in the accompaniments of high civilization. I cannot speak from personal experience of the Grand Duke, but am assured by those who know him that he shows special courtesy towards Englishmen, and the statement is certainly borne out by the reception he gave our Consul General, Mr. Fawcett, singling him out from similar officials of other nations. Numerous English officers from the fleet have visited the Russian camp at San Stefano; and though, of course, well known to be Englishmen and officers, have not been subjected to the slightest annoyance or discourtesy. If these were matters of nothing more than deportment and good breeding, they would still have their importance as affecting the dignity of the English nation and its character for civilized courtesy; but, unfortunately, besides social they have also grave political importance, since this discourtesy towards the Russians as such is only a symptom of that antipathy towards all things Russian which welcomes war and grasps any occasion for precipitating it, instead of reserving it as the last expedient to be employed deliberately to secure some definite object of sufficient importance to justify the enormous sacrifices it must involve." This unstatesmanlike impulsiveness and prejudice, everywhere dangerous, are here at Constantinople rendered especially so by the fact that they exist in quarters sufficiently influential to give them formidable, perhaps fatal, effect.

SPECIAL CRIMINAL SESSIONS FOR THE TRIAL OF THE SURAT RIOTERS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, MAY 1.

THE trial of Doolub Fuckeera and five others of the Licence Tax rioters was resumed this (being the fourth) day before Mr. G. M. Macpherson, Judge and Sessions Judge of Surat, and the following assessors:—Messrs. Cursetjee Cowasjee Mackidalal, Pranshunker Ramshunker, and Abdoolla walled Belladram. A somewhat cumbrous machinery employed in the Mofussil may account for the slow progress of the trial. The proceedings are conducted in the Guzeratee language, the prisoners' counsel cross-examines the witnesses in Hindustanee; the Judge takes down the evidence in English, while his shirastedar dictates it in Guzeratee to a clerk; and at its close, the whole Guzeratee record is read out by the sheristedar to each witness. Mr. Kevulram Comedram, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution. Mr. Branson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Mansookhram, a mookhtiar, appeared for the prisoners.

Mr. Crushnashunker Lalshunker, who had not been examined before the committing magistrate, was called for the prosecution, and said.—I remember the 4th April last.

Mr. Branson said it was a mere waste of time to examine witnesses as to what occurred on the 4th of April, because the prisoners were not charged with anything except what took place on the 5th idem.

The Judge asked the Public Prosecutor if he had any evidence to prove that what occurred on the 5th was a continuation of that which occurred on the preceding day.

The Public Prosecutor said that was what he intended to prove.

The Judge said he (the Public Prosecutor) must keep back that evidence until all the evidence regarding the occurrences of the 5th April had been gone through, so that the two might afterwards be connected.

This course was adopted, and the witness withdrew. Another witness was called.—Meeabboy Dulloobhoy, head police constable, who was present at the riot of the 5th April and generally corroborated the evidence already given by Shaik Ali Shaik Essub, Rama Bullia Abdool Cadur, police constables, were also examined. During the examination of the latter the Public Prosecutor repeated a question to witness once or twice which tried his Honour's temper.

The Judge to Public Prosecutor—You were told five times! Do you require to be told over and over again?

The Public Prosecutor involuntarily sank down into his seat.

In the cross-examination of Rama Nursey, a lascar in the fire-engine department, Mr. Branson elicited an important answer. Witness said he was told by the police to go up to the third storey of a house opposite the Electric Telegraph Office, and out of a window on that storey on to a gallery in front, and there he was told he would find a policeman's turban, belt, and buckle.

Mr. Branson.—But how did the police know that the turban, the belt and the buckle were in the gallery?

Witness.—I cannot say; I do not know how they found it out.

The Judge to Public Prosecutor.—You did not ask Ahmedkhan, police constable, to identify the turban, belt, and buckle produced in court as his property.

Public Prosecutor.—I think I did.

Mr. Branson read from his notes to show that the property had not been identified by Ahmedkhan.

The Judge.—My notes do not show that you asked Ahmedkhan to identify the property.

Public Prosecutor.—I think I showed him the property by making a sign.

The Judge.—What is the good of a sign? You ought to have asked a question which I could have taken down in my notes. Not a question is asked about property produced before the court. I have often noticed that in Guzerat such questions are omitted.

Three other witnesses were examined, but the substance of their evidence has already appeared in these columns.

Ghirjeshunker Jugjeevun, who had not been called before the committing magistrate, was examined by the Public Prosecutor. He said—I remember the riot of the 5th idem, and saw it near the Clock Tower. I was there about 9 or 9.30 a.m. I saw groups of people in the footpaths. On seeing the Collector coming, the people said—"If we beat him, the tax (meaning the Licence Tax) will be done away with." I did not like to wait among the rioters; and I went away. The rioters were seen coming at the time, but I do not know who they were.

To the Judge.—I do not know any of the persons present on that occasion.

The Judge to Public Prosecutor.—There is no use calling witnesses to prove that unless you can show that the one assembly had something to do with the other which had collected at 7 o'clock in the morning.

Public Prosecutor.—May I call another witness?

The Judge.—It is no use unless you can connect the one assembly with the other.

Public Prosecutor.—Your Honour, we have still got a respectable witness who is not here, I am sorry. The one witness, a Brahmin, was here this morning; but I am sorry that, by the completion of the Sraddh for his relative, he is gone away.

The Judge.—You can have a warrant if you want it.

The evidence of Dr. Adey (published in the *Bombay Gazette* of 27th ult.,) taken before the committing magistrate, was here read and put in.

Mr. Branson, in answer to the Judge, said he did not care to have Mr. Scannell recalled.

Rahimkhan Ahmedkhan, recalled by the court, said.—The turban, belt, and buckle produced before the court are mine—those which were missed by me on the day of the riots.

The court then adjourned until to-morrow (Thursday,) when the case will probably be concluded if no evidence is called for the defence.

AN Irishman dropped a letter into the Post-office the other day, with the following memorandum on its corner for the benefit of all indolent postmasters into whose hands it might fall: "Plaze hasten the delay of this."

WATER-WORKS AT DACCA.—A correspondent of a Calcutta journal supplies the following information regarding these works. At last the long-talked of water works of Dacca have been brought to a happy completion. This noble project is the result of the first loyal endowment of a lac of rupees for the benefit of the people of Dacca in 1871, made by Khajeh Abdul Gunny, now Nawab and then a C. S. I., in commemoration of the recovery of the Prince of Wales from the illness which imperilled his life. It took one whole year to determine the scheme. It was, however, found that the cost of erection of the works alone would exhaust the amount of the donation, and to meet the outlay for the necessary machinery for the working of the machine, would entail a special tax upon the people. This the donor would not suffer to be done, and to obviate the burden of taxation Khajeh Ahsanullah paid down a further sum of Rs. 50,000 and obtained from the municipality perpetual immunity for the Dacca people from any taxation incident to the water-works. All preliminary arrangements done Lord Northbrook laid the foundation stone of the future water-works, at 9 P. M. on the 6th of August 1874, with great *eclat* before a large assembly of the Native and European residents who had then flocked to the capital of Eastern Bengal from the surrounding districts, to do honour to the Queen's representative. Sir Richard Temple then, in course of a speech, warmly eulogized the magnificent gift of the princely Khajeh, and declared that a donation of £15,000 sterling would be the most exemplary and honorable charity even in Europe. Since that time four long years rolled their tardy course, and the slowness with which the works proceeded, gave rise to keen misgivings bordering on despair in the minds of the populace. Eventually the final experiment was made yesterday at Islampore, amidst vast bodies of eager and wondering multitudes of people, and pure filtered water gushed out of the cylinder below the Kutwalli at the distance of two miles from the terminus of the works at Lall Baugh.

BOMBAY.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE has accepted the position of Patron of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. His Excellency has been a (non-resident) Member of the Society since 1866.

THE following are the winning numbers for the Bombay Tramway Company's prizes for the month of April:—No. 1,50,265 of anna 1 of Rs. 50. No. 076,373 of anna ¾ of Rs. 50. No. 0,27,163 of anna 1½ of Rs. 50.

THE order directing Surgeon Byramjee Nusserwanjee Coyajee to proceed to Malta with the Indian Contingent has been cancelled, as his services were not required. He has been now directed to proceed to Malligaum to relieve Dr. Ticehurst, who retires on his pension.

WE are given to understand that all the native metal merchants have combined not to buy or send orders for metals through any of the mercantile firms in Bombay for two months certain. In the event of their ordering or making any purchases they will only do so with joint consent. The object of this combination is to compel the mercantile houses in this city to sell or order out metal at the rates which the native merchants will determine.

DEATH FROM EXCESSIVE DRINKING.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday on view of the body of Kooshna Enkutee, about forty years of age, who expired at the J. J. Hospital a few hours after admission. The verdict was, that the death of the deceased was caused by apoplexy arising from excessive drinking.

HOUSE TRESPASS.—A noted character, named Mabrook Ali, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, of committing house trespass in order to commit theft in the house of one Premjee Waljee. He was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour in the House of Correction and to pay a fine of Rs. 100, in default to suffer further imprisonment for six months.

REPUTED THIEVES.—Two noted characters, named Shaik Ali Shaik Essub and Ahmed Khan Hoossin Khan, were charged yesterday, at the instance of the police authorities, before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, with having been found lurking without any ostensible means of subsistence, and not giving a satisfactory account of themselves, they being reputed thieves. Upon the evidence adduced they were both convicted, and ordered to furnish sureties each in a sum of Rs. 100, and to be bound over in their own recognizance in a sum of Rs. 100 each for their good behaviour for a period of six months. Prisoner No. 2 failing to furnish the required security was ordered to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in the Common Jail for six months.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, two Hindoo brokers, named Jumadass Muggunlal, and Hemraj Nowmall, were arrested on a warrant and charged before Mr. W. Webb, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, prisoner No. 1 with criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 14,015, and prisoner No. 2 with the abetment of the commission of the said offence, preferred against them by a jeweller named Godhowdass Meghraj, having his place of business at Memonwada, and who filed his information against the two accused in the month of December last. It appears that the complainants on the 29th November last, handed over the said amount in currency notes and Rs. 15 in silver to the first prisoner in the presence of the second prisoner, who were both brokers to complainant's firm, and requested of them to procure a hoondee for Rs. 14,000 on the Madras Bank, from the Bank of Bombay, but after the accused parties received the said amount from the complainant they absconded. The two prisoners were identified by the complainant, and the case was adjourned for further hearing to the 17th instant, the prisoners being remanded to jail.

BENEFIT CONCERT FOR MADAME TASCA.

WE are glad to notice that a few members of the late Philharmonic Society, together with other lady and gentlemen amateurs, are organizing a complimentary benefit concert to be given this talented lady at an early date, when all the local favourites will be heard; and on this occasion a gentleman, new to Bombay, but well known at Calcutta for his accomplished talent as a vocalist, has also kindly consented to lend his aid. We understand that the patronage of H. E. the Governor, the Colonel Commanding the Volunteers, the officers and members has been solicited, and doubtless will be obtained.

WRESTLING AT THE CIRCUS.

LAST night, a large number of people were disappointed because the match between Mr. Lee and the Punjabee, Ahmed Khan, could not come off. Mr. Lee sprained his ancle the other night, and it was therefore impossible that he could meet his old opponent on even terms. To-night, however, the match will come off, and that it will be full of every element of excitement there can be no doubt. Last night, there was wrestling between some Parsees and Hindoos, in which the Parsees proved victorious after some wonderful struggling. To-night there will be some great novelties. A boxing match, between two heavy weights and two light weights will come off for prizes; and then there will be a wrestling match between Europeans according to the Cumberland style. But the final match between Mr. Lee and the Punjabee will be the great attraction of the evening.

DIVINE SERVICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICE will be held at the following places during the coming week:—

Falkland Road Hall, Byculla; No 2, Dean Lane, Fort; and Mazagon, on Sunday, 7-30 a.m. and 6 p.m; Monday, 7-30 p.m. Thursday, 7-30 p.m. All persons are cordially invited.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A QUARTERLY meeting of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay was yesterday held in the Municipal offices, for the consideration of the previously advertised business. Col. Hancock presided.

On the sanction of the Corporation being asked to the sale of an open square piece of ground or thereabout, situate at Hussein Khan Khalifa Row, to Mr. Munjee Canjee, at Rs. 20 per square yard, the following letter from Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee was read:—

Bombay, 3rd May 1878.

To H. W. BARROW, Esq., Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.

SIR,—Being prevented by indisposition from attending the quarterly meeting of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay this afternoon, I request you to have the goodness to submit the following facts and observations for the consideration of the Corporation on the subject of the sanction proposed to be asked to the sale of 4·02 square yards of ground or thereabouts situated at Hoosein Khan Khalifa Row to Mr. Munjee Canjee at Rs. 20 per square yard. This case illustrates the position which I took up recently on the subject of setting back houses for street improvement when I brought forward my motion before the Corporation. Here in this case in which sanction of the Corporation is asked to the sale of a piece of ground belonging to the public road so as to permit a wealthy upholsterer to build a portion of his three-storied mansion over it and the Municipal authorities have neglected to secure the street improvement after the erection of the edifice which has been under construction for many months. Asking the Corporation to sanction the sale under the circumstance I have noticed is a farce of no practical effect. The house in question fronts the Esplanade Cross Road, which wide enough, but on one side of it is situated at the entrance of Hoosein Khan Khalifa Street which is very narrow, namely, 22½ feet broad. By permitting Mr. Munjee Canjee to encroach on the public road and by allowing him to make a further encroachment by following up the present line of frontage, the Municipal authorities have generally acted in promotion of the interests of public convenience and health. When Mr. Munjee Canjee applied to the Executive Engineer to permit him to build his house instead of compelling him to set back the side of his house for widening Hoosein Khan Khalifa Street he was allowed to build on a portion of the public road thus making that narrow thoroughfare still narrower, and by permitting him to project the superstructure he has been allowed still further to curtail the area for ventilation. The Municipal authorities have, I submit, placed the Corporation in an awkward position by taking steps to obtain its sanction after the completion of the encroachment. They ought to have come up to the Corporation before the foundations were laid and building operations commenced. With a view to prevent the recurrence of such an objectionable practice, the Corporation might consider the advisability of laying down a by-law prohibiting owners from building houses on a portion of the public road without procuring the previous sanction of the Corporation.—I have, &c.

NOWROJEE FURDOONJEE.

Mr. Grant, the Commissioner, said that no ground has been built over by Mr. Munjee Canjee, and his house has been built entirely on his own ground. The portion of ground asked for by him is outside the improvement line, and is not required by the Municipality. If not sold it will be used as a depot for catchna and also for natural purposes. Building a pucca house, he believes Mr. Munjee Canjee's object in buying the ground is to prevent this by erecting a wall about 10 feet high on it.

Sanction was given to the payment of several sums for public objects, among which was the excess in the cost of improvements done in 1877 to the desiccating machine, amounting to Rs. 3,382-2, and to the payment of an honorarium of Rs. 1,200 to Mr. Wilson Bell for his services as a member of the Drainage Commission.

The resolution of the Town Council, dated 1st March 1878, requesting the Corporation the Collector of Bombay's letter, No 2,006 of 1877, containing his proposal to re-settle the question of the disposal of ground on the Flats, the Council expressing the opinion that it is desirable to adhere to the resolution of the Corporation of 12th October 1877, viz., the grant to the Municipality of the whole area of the land free of charge, was adopted.

A letter from Government to the Chairman, Municipal Corporation, forwarding a copy of a letter from the Government of India was read, declining to accede to the terms of the memorial from the Corporation, praying that the Government land required for the Malabar Hill Reservoir, &c., may be granted to the Municipality at the cost price, and 2, extract from the Resolution of the Bombay Government on receipt of the orders of the Government of India, stating that the value of the land to be paid by the Municipality will now have to be determined by arbitration, and that the necessary steps for that purpose should be taken without delay.

The meeting was then adjourned.

BENGALI DOCTOR'S OIL

"THE CITY OF HEALTH."—If people only knew the important part which the teeth play in the economy of health, they would be more careful to preserve them. This can not be done more effectually than by the regular use of ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or Pearl Dentrifice, an elegant preparation which prevents the decay of the teeth, and gives them a pearly whiteness, at the same time imparting to the breath a grateful fragrance. The genuine Odonto has the words A. ROWLAND & Sons engraved in red on the Government stamp fixed on each box; buy only ROWLANDS'; sold all over the world by chemists, druggists, bazar and storekeepers, Bombay wholesale and Retail Agents—TEBACHEE & COMPANY, LIMITED, Byculla and Poona, also at Poona.

DEPARTURE OF THE 25TH N. I. FROM CANNANORE.

(*From a Correspondent of the Madras Mail.*)

CANNANORE, 29TH APRIL.—It is many a long day, since this quiet little place on the Malabar coast has witnessed such an exciting scene as took place yesterday morning, the 28th, when the 25th M. N. I. embarked on board the s. s. Goa and sailing ship Duke of Atholl. Before describing the departure, it may interest some of your readers to hear a little about the corps now bound for active service somewhere or other, for no one knows here what the destination is. It is just a fortnight today since the first news came by telegram, warning the Regiment for active service. This was quickly followed by another, warning them to be ready for the embarkation. On the 20th, great was the excitement amongst the men, for there was plenty to do, and not much time to do it. Still the Regiment was without doubt ready on the day first named, a thing which redounds not a little to the credit of all the officers concerned. As many statements have appeared about the volunteering of the Regiment, it may be stated that the men came forward spontaneously, and declared they were ready and willing to go anywhere. When the order actually came they asked no questions, either about their pay, their families, or where it was intended to send them. Captious critics may say what they like about the Madras army, but the spirit shown by the 25th is enough to make any officer proud to serve in it. As it was finally settled that the regiment should not embark till the 27th, it of course gave more time to get things into order. Large quantities of stores came from Madras, and Government have certainly fitted out the men well. The volunteers arrived some three days before embarking, and were quickly absorbed into the Regiment. It is reported that even the recruits were most anxious to go with the Regiment, and when leave was asked from head-quarters about this, and was refused, the young fellows were greatly distressed, and begged hard to be allowed to go.

The steamer Goa with the Duke the Atholl in tow arrived at the port on Saturday, the 27th, anchoring about 10. Baggage and horses were immediately sent down to the beach, and got on board, but with the very defective arrangements there are here for landing and embarking troops, it was near dark before everything was on board, and too late for the Regiment to embark. Orders were issued for the embarkation to take place on Sunday morning, the 28th, at 7 a. m. Just before 7 o'clock, the troops were seen marching down, accompanied by several officers, not belonging to the Regiment, and what looked like thousands of people on each side of the long line of men. The 48th band had been sent to play them off their lines, and the 9th Regiment M. N. I., also accompanied them. As the word was given to march the 48th band struck up, and the men gave a hearty cheer. On the beach itself, where a tent was pitched, nearly all the ladies of the cantonment were collected; and all the officers in the station came afterwards, for, as it was Sunday, many had gone to early service. As soon as the men arrived, they were immediately put into the boats, under the superintendence of the Quarter Master General. There were a good many tender partings between the sepoys and their families, but every officer who has had experience of native soldiers remarked how good was the spirit of the men, and how quietly and in what good order they embarked. The men were all on board soon after ten, and then came the last good bye to the officers, who went off in two boats amid the cheers of those on shore. Many a heart was full and eye moist when the last good-bye was said, for seldom has a regiment made itself more popular, than has the 25th during its stay here, which has been upwards of seven years. It has really been the life of the station, for with them dances, badminton parties, or anything that could be done in the way of amusement, were always the order of the day, and the leader in everything was the Commandant, Colonel Gib, an officer who has not only the welfare of his men thoroughly at heart, but is ready for anything. A Regiment, with a Colonel of this stamp, is to be congratulated, and its high state of efficiency proves what care he takes of his men. One word more about the men themselves. They are remarkable for their young looks. There is scarcely an old man among them or their native officers, and there is little doubt that led by their Colonel and the first rate set of officers he has under him, if they do meet the Russians, the 25th wont get the worst of it. The Regiment marched out some 860 strong all told, officers, non-commissioned officers, men, and followers; the number of privates being exactly 600, which if newspaper accounts are correct, makes this the strongest Native Infantry Regiment that will leave India.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE LATE MR. C. C. OGLE.

THE wanton murder of this gentleman, who was the *Times'* correspondent in Thessaly when the conflict between the Greek insurgents and the Turks in that province, has excited a just feeling of indignation, as well as regret for the untimely fate of one so deservedly esteemed and beloved amongst his personal acquaintance. Mr. Charles Chaloner Ogle, who would have completed the twenty-seventh year of his age on the 16th inst., was educated with other members of the family at the house of his father, at St. Clere, near Sevenoaks; after which he studied architecture, and three years ago became an Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects. With a view to enlarge his knowledge of that art and profession he visited Rome, and in August, 1875, went to Athens, where he associated himself with Herr Ziller, the Royal Architect, and worked some months in Herr Ziller's office. While thus engaged Mr. Ogle addressed a letter to the *Times*, and was encouraged by its favourable reception to write again for that journal. He became a *Times'* special correspondent, and accompanied the Turkish force against the Montenegrins in the Herzegovina, where he was personally well known to the Turkish commanders and their staff. The letters written by Mr. Ogle from Montenegro and the Herzegovina, from Greece, from Crete, and from Thessaly are good samples of English composition—full of picturesque details, expressive of generous sentiments and poetical feelings, brightened with a satirical but kindly humour, enriched, but not encumbered, with classical allusions. Perhaps the greatest pleasure is derived from them was that of knowing the delight with

date December 19, bearing the London postmark, "I will be with you to-morrow [Wednesday] at half-past eleven." There was another dated December 26, "I will be with you on Thursday." There is also a letter dated January 5, 1877, bearing the initials O. M. P., to Madame Rachel, which says, "I am so sorry to hear you have been ill, and waited outside your door the other day three-quarters of an hour in vain, but I hope you will be able to finish me on Thursday [laughter]. I will be at your door at half-past ten, so if you are not there that means you are still ill I will come away, but hope that will not be the case." The letter of Jan. 23 was as follows:—

"Tuesday.

"Dear Madame Rachel.—I am so sorry you are still unable to move. I have to go away to-morrow till the 30th. Do you think you will be well enough to see me on Wednesday morning, 31st. I will take my chance. Hope you will be there as I have to leave England for Rome on the 5th February. I should much like to be made beautiful for ever before I leave."

[Laughter]. This letter bore the London post-mark, January 23, 1877.

Cross-examination resumed.—I was very anxious to see her at that time, for the purpose of getting more of this wash. Between the dates I had not been able to pay the 5l., and I was anxious to get the wash and complete this cleansing process.

Mr. Day.—The date, as I understand it, is Jan. 23. It is a London letter, asking to be made "beautiful for ever before I leave."

Witness.—Madame Rachel had then been ill for some time. I think most likely I had not seen her for a month. I was anxious to see her and get some of these washes, which I thought I had found good effects from. I used that expression, "Made beautiful for ever," in my letter. I certainly went to Rome before April. I think I could take my oath of that. I went to Paris in February. This envelope is not, I should think, my envelope. I have been at Market Drayton, but on the 10th of February, 1877, I don't think I was there. I can't take my oath as to the handwriting.

The Judge.—All other envelopes are directed with "Mdme." the abbreviation of Madame, while this is directed in full.

Mr. Day.—Do you know whose handwriting it is?

Witness.—I don't know whose handwriting it is.

Is this envelope, Feb. 19, your handwring?—Yes, that is mine, I think.

[Another envelope handed up.]—That is not mine. Nor is this other which bears the post mark, "Market Drayton." I never stopped at "Hodnet Hall."

Coming now to Rome—Is this letter dated "April 6th" in your handwriting? [Letter handed up to the witness.]—Yes, I remember that.

The letter, signed R. G. Pearce, was read by the Clerk of the Court, Mr. Avory, as follows:—

"Rome, April 6, 1877.

"Dear Madame Rachel,—I am in want of some more pink powder, and also a little red powder and some cream. Could you send me them here? My address is Madame Pearse, 4, Corso Prima Piano. I hope you are now quite well, and can get about again. Please let me know if you can send me these things."

At that time I was in Rome. I had to act in some private theatricals. I wanted cream and two sorts of powder for use in the private theatricals. My father told me so. They are things which can be purchased in Rome, but I thought it better to send to London for them, as she had said they were harmless. I am a foreigner when in Rome. My father was living there at the time. He had been living there for two years. I don't think my father could have told me where to get innocuous cream in Rome. Madame Rachel never answered my letter nor sent the things. My father gave me his cream and I used it for three performances without experiencing any ill results from the use of it. When I returned to London from Rome I went to see Madame Rachel. Most likely I went to see her at once; most likely not [laughter]. I have no recollection of how soon I went to see Madame Rachel after I returned. It was probably early in June. I went there to buy washes. I had no letter from Madame Rachel during my absence in Rome. I cannot remember whether I saw an advertisement that the defendant had removed to Great Portland-street. I don't remember what occurred at the first interview with her in Portland street. Madame Rachel never did anything else for me except to supply me with washes and powders for my personal decoration. Sometimes Madame Rachel would apply these washes to my face to show me how to use them. She never removed any spots from my face.

But I thought you were to put the wash into a bath?—Yes, she said sometimes I might use it in a bath and sometimes without. I was to use it on a sponge, and it would clean my face as if acid had been applied to it.

Was that to remove little black spots?—I don't remember.

Just remember, were not "black spots" or any slight spots alluded to in conversation?—No, I don't remember anything specially. She said that these washes would have the same influence upon anything.

But did it not occur to your mind that when it was to be used in small quantities in a bath, that it would be dangerous to use it in its concentrated state?—No.

Mr. Day.—Very good.

[To be Continued.]

PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH."—APRIL 13.

A CRY A LA RUSSE [to Roumania].—"Bully for you!"

AN ORTHODOX DOUBT.

"Mama dear, Françoise, the new nurse, always says her prayers in French. Do you think she will be understood?"

SOMEBODY'S POLICY.

[By Thesens, King of Athens.]

"Such shaping fantasies that apprehend
More than cool reason ever comprehends."
Midsummer Night's Dream, Act v., Sc. 1.

SOMETHING LIKE AN OPENNING FOR US AT LAST.

The Istoc, semi-official Servian organ, announces:—"Servia cannot consider the war ended until the Servian flag waves over Pristina. Europe repudiates the Treaty of San Stefano, and Servia, acting in conjunction with other nations, takes up an armed position to protect her own interests. An opportunity exists for England to acquire influence with the Servian people."

What a chance for England! O ye gods and little fishes! "Non Anglis sed Angeli!" "non Servi sed Domini!"

THE CORRECT COLOURS.

[Solved.]

"Tell thee what is Cambridge blue?'
Soar where bright as *Punch's* fun rise
Ridges of divinest hue,
Basking in the golden sunrise!
Mount, and where the glowing day
Pales in azure till all's blue, love,
Take a yard of Heaven away,
And you'll find that that will do, love.

"Tell thee what is Oxford blue?"
Hover where the sapphire ocean,
Darkening to a deeper hue,
Mirrors Heaven's eternal motion.
Plunge thee, there, a daring diver;
For the surface—no, that's not it.
In the black and blue reviver
Deeply plunge—and then you've got it.

AMERICAN missionaries in the South Sea Islands recently had a curious problem to solve. Respecting some of the Caroline Islands west of Ponape, where Ponapean missionaries have been so greatly prospered in their recent work, Mr. Bailey writes:—"As we were examining the candidates, Mr. Storges asked the question, 'Can we receive these so nude people into the church?' The dress of the men was, for the greater number, simply a maro, though some had on the native mantle; the women had only a pau [?] in the style of Hawaiians formerly, with now and then a bead belt, except, in a very few cases of those who had a calico dress. This is a general description of the Mortlock dress with the addition of various ornaments about the head, neck, and ears. The face, dress, and everything about them, it should be understood, is more or less thickly smeared over with turmeric. No trading vessel having been here for two years, they have had no opportunity to provide themselves with Christian apparel. No consciousness of impropriety appeared; and we could only receive those whom we believed Christ had already received.

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The DAUGHTERS of all Officers in Her Majesty's Army, inclusive of the Royal Marines, on full or half-pay, or who may have died in the service are eligible. The ages of admission are from Seven to Fifteen.
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Each Donation of £5 5s., or Rupees 60, entitles to one Life Vote.
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By Order,
G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.
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Major G. R. C. Westropp, Kholapore, India.
Lieut.-Col. H. S. Cochrane, V.C., 7th Fusiliers, Commandan Deolali Depôt, Bombay, India.
Major A. C. Forster, 80th Regiment, Rangoon, Burmah.
Surgeon-Major C. F. Ogilvie, M.D., Belgaum, India.
Major F. Scrivener, 33rd Regiment, Kurrachee, India.
Captain R. M. B. Thomas, Bengal Staff Corps, Bhundhara, near Nagpore, India.
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